



Let Justice preside and Candour investigate.

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POETRY.

For the Mississkoui Standard.
CANADIAN GARLAND.

Let the coward who's afraid
To unsheath the battle blade,
Sit at home beneath the shade
Of his tree;

But we'll join the Loyal band,
Who have made a noble stand,
Determined that the land
Shall be free.

For traitors dark and deep,
Thinking Britons were asleep,
Let their treason take a peep
Into day;

But they've made a sad mistake—
For they find us wide awake,
And their coward souls do quake
With dismay.

Yet should'er the rebel Band
Screw their courage up to stand,
And try their strength by land
Or by sea,

We'll show the feudal slave
How the British banners wave,
Triumphant o'er the brave
And the free!

United heart and hand,
A brave devoted band,
(One can surely make a stand
To a score.)

We'll boldly join the fight,
And their forces put to flight
As our sires, on Abram's height,
Did of Yore.

D. E. H.

Stanbridge, 12th January, 1838.

Observations made by the Honorable Mr.
Justice Gale on the 2d January, 1838,
on certain Petitions for Writs of
Habeas Corpus.

The present applications, which are three in number, are to obtain from the Judges, writs of Habeas Corpus on behalf of Come Seraphin Cherrier, Louis Michel Viger, and Toussaint Pelletier, Esquires, to be addressed to the honorable Roch de St. Ours, William Fletcher, and to any person or persons who for the time being may have charge of the building commonly known as the old Gaol in the city of Montreal.

Although the Petitions are not identical in terms, nor the affidavits in support of them precisely similar in their contents, there will be found in point of fact so many things established in common by the affidavits produced upon each application respectively, that the same course of reasoning and the same ground of decision would appear applicable to all, namely:

1st. In each case it would appear from the affidavits that the party to whose benefit the application is made is in military custody.

2dly. In each case it would appear that the party is in custody for treason or offences against the state.

The Attorney General deemed it not incumbent upon him to discuss the question, considering the judges incompetent at present to sanction the measures which were demanded of them; and, as his reason for not recognising their authority to grant the Habeas Corpus in these cases, the Attorney General referred to the proclamation of his Excellency the Governor in Chief declaring Martial Law. This proclamation in substance imports that a traitorous conspiracy existed in the District of Montreal for the subversion of her Majesty's authority and the destruction of the Government of the Province, which had broken out into acts of the most daring Rebellion, which had very considerably extended itself, inasmuch that large bodies of armed traitors had openly arrayed themselves, made attacks upon her Majesty's forces, and committed the most horrid excesses and cruelties. That in those parts of the District in which the conspiracy had not yet broken out into open Rebellion large numbers of persons calling themselves patriots, for the execution of their wicked designs, had planned means of open violence and formed public arrangements for raising and arming an organised and a disciplined force, and in furtherance of their purposes had

frequently assembled in great and unusual numbers. That the exertions of the civil power were ineffectual for the suppression of the aforesaid traitorous and wicked conspiracy and rebellion, and for the protection of the lives and properties of her Majesty's loyal subjects. That the Courts of Justice in the District of Montreal had virtually ceased, from the impossibility of executing legal process or warrant of arrest therein.

That for all these reasons his Excellency the Governor in Chief by and with the advice and consent of her Majesty's Executive Council had declared Martial Law, and had issued orders to Lieut. Genl. Sir John Colborne commanding her Majesty's Forces, and other officers of her Majesty's Forces in the province, to arrest and punish all persons acting, aiding or in any manner assisting in the said conspiracy and rebellion which then existed, and had broken out in the most daring and violent attacks within the District of Montreal, according to Martial Law, by death or otherwise as to them should seem expedient, &c. &c.

After this proclamation had been referred to by the Attorney General as the ground for not recognising the authority of the ordinary jurisdiction in regard to the present applications, we have had before us the arguments of the counsel for the prisoners contending on various grounds that the proclamation of Martial Law was illegal and void, and maintaining in substance:

First: That it was a measure inconsistent with the rights of the subject, with Magna Charta, the Petition of Right, the Bill of Rights, and all the Statutes by which the rights and liberties of the subject had been defined and ascertained.

Secondly: That it was a measure not within the scope of the King's Prerogative, and that it would be justifiable and legal only, under previous legislative enactments, and that none such exist.

Thirdly: That the Commission of the Governor in Chief gave him no authority for proclaiming Martial Law.

Fourthly: That such law extends to none but Military persons.

Upon the first head, namely, the inconsistency of the Proclamation with the rights and privileges of the subject: were even the authorities cited on behalf of the Petitioners alone to be looked at, I see nothing in them beyond what amounts to a declaration that any proclamation of Martial Law would be illegal in times of peace, and when the administration of the ordinary law would be adequate to the protection of the government, and of the lives and properties of the people. It had frequently happened in England under the arbitrary reigns of the Plantagenets, the Tudors, and the Stuarts that Martial Law (as a prerogative which might be exercised at all times) had been proclaimed at the despotical will of the Sovereign without the existence of any intestine or foreign war, or public commotion, to justify it—where, in short, the efficiency of the regular administration of justice was unimpaired, and equal to every existing exigency. At such times to declare Martial Law and to supersede the regular courts by the establishment of harsher tribunals was tyranny and abuse, and it was to check the abuse, and not the use, of the prerogative, that statutes have declared proclamations of Martial Law in time of peace, when wars, intestine commotions and rebellion did not exist in the Kingdom to be illegal. But is there any statute to declare that a proclamation of Martial Law on the part of the Sovereign would be illegal in times of intestine war, commotion and rebellion? Not one. Unless, indeed, some illegal ordinances of the regicide Parliament may be referred to on the subject, and improperly denominated Acts, as if they were statutes or Acts of Parliament. On the contrary divers of the authorities cited on behalf of the prisoners, would be found expressly or impliedly to sanction as a right, the prerogative of the Crown to declare Martial Law in times of intestine war, commotion and rebellion, and as by no means inconsistent with the rights and privileges of the subject. Even Mazer's whose opinions have been so often referred to, and who has written more, and more loosely, against the right than most others, says in p. 169 'that the proclamation of Martial Law, in the province he mentions, is indeed legal.' Why? because as he adds 'it was in a state of actual rebellion.' Among the most sacred rights of the loyal subjects, (and all who are not criminal are loyal) is the right of being protected from the subversion and destruction of the Government under which they live, by the violence of armed traitors and rebels banded together to overthrow it. If ordinary law be powerless to protect the subject, and Martial Law be temporarily proclaimed for their protection, so far from

being inconsistent with their privileges and rights, it becomes the preservative of these privileges and rights from anarchy and destruction. If then the proclamation of Martial Law be withheld until the coming of the days of evil, when the foundation of order and government are assailed, when bloodshed and violence prevail, when the courts are inadequate to maintain order and repress crimes...and these times had come...as all know—as the conduct of the courts had shown...and as the proclamation itself establishes, what is there in these authorities condemnatory of Martial Law at such a season?...Nothing. In fact much worse than Martial Law was already de facto in operation as the proclamation states. Where then was the injury to the rights and privileges of the subject from Martial Law, not for the purpose of oppression, but as the only means of preserving and restoring the rights and privileges which had been rebelliously assailed? I see no violation of the Law or of the right of the subject in the issuing of the proclamation for such purposes and under such circumstances; but on the contrary much done thereby for the preservation of both, even if the matter were to rest upon the authorities cited for the petitioners which, as will appear by the observations on the second head, were by no means all it was necessary to examine.

Upon the second head, namely that to declare Martial Law is not 'within the Royal prerogative, that it could not be justifiable and legal only under previous Legislative enactments and that none such exist.' These topics may be considered as partially involved in the observations already made and in all considerations of the rights of the subject, for the Royal Prerogatives also form a part of the rights and privileges of the people for whose benefit they are mainly intended; and for whose benefit they may doubtless be presumed on this occasion to have been exercised. The prerogatives of Kings existed and were exercised before the establishment of Parliaments. It was solely under the King's Prerogative that a Commons House was first called and established. The pre-existing prerogatives have been subsequently defined, restricted and limited by successive Acts of Parliament which have had the King's sanction. All that strict scrutiny, watchful jealousy, and elevated principles of true liberty (principles incompatible with anarchical licentiousness) have pointed out in the progress of centuries to be noxious to the welfare of the people in the pre-existing prerogatives of the Crown have been abolished by these successive Acts. It is fair then to conclude that whatever of the prerogative has not been abolished continues to exist, and that it is allowed to be in force, because conducive to the security of the Government and to the general welfare. What remains of the prerogative becomes as has been before remarked, part of the rights and privileges of the people, and as such, to be guarded as sacredly as any right arising primarily from themselves. The older writers of authority, and among others Sir Matthew Hale, on the common law, speaking of the King's prerogatives in regard to his subjects declare—that he may raise men to suppress their insurrections by force. That he may punish his subjects by martial law during such insurrection or rebellion, but not after it is suppressed. This too, is consistent with the whole tenor of the statutes prohibitory of martial law, whose prohibitions are and must in reason be based upon the assumption express or implied that the ordinary courts can express or implied that the ordinary courts can act with sufficient efficiency and power to repress the existing disorders and disturbances without other aid. There will be found in Simmons on Courts Martial (Edit, 1834, ch. 2, on the Jurisdiction of Courts Martial, p. 30,) the following reflections whose strength and justice entitle them to weight.

"As the preamble of the Mutiny Act specifically declares the illegality of martial law in time of peace, by reciting from the petition of rights that no man can be prejudged of life or limb, or subjected in time of peace to any kind of punishment, within this realm, by martial law or in any other manner than the judgment of his peers and according to the known and established laws of the realm; it evidently though indirectly recognises the legality of resorting to that expedient in times of war and intense commotion: no legal dogma can be clearer, and being annually recognised by Parliament it is entitled to all the deference which can be due to an act of the Legislature so repeatedly revised and considered. By his Majesty's undoubted prerogative to punish rebels or other enemies in arms against him, though within the realm, by the aid of courts martial, does not rest merely on the evident though indirect recognition of this annual Act, nor

on indirect recognitions in many former Acts, nor on the declared opinions of the high legal authorities of former times, however strong these may be in its favour. It is originally derived and arises from the right of self-defence & self-protection against lawless power...a right as inherent in, and as necessary for, Government as for nations. It may be abandoned or abolished by statute in all other cases, but it is reserved as a measure of self-defence. No law has meant or could mean to deprive the chief and government of the state, for the benefit of the subjects, of that right which the Almighty has bestowed upon the meanest reptile, the right of self-protection. The right of a government to protect itself by force against all attempts of illegal violence to subvert it, is just as clear and as sacred in the very nature of things, and on eternal and immutable principles, without an express human law to declare that right, as it could be under any legislative sanction whatever. The danger of oppression, however, is urged against this right. There is this danger, no doubt, and we may lament that the crimes & the follies of mankind should ever compel a resort to force; but it is to be considered, that this right under our government can only be resorted to as a means of preventing greater oppression. This is not probably the age in which the powers vested in the Sovereign of the most limited monarchy ever known, will be viewed with grave apprehension as tending to oppression. Other oppressive powers...powers aiming to level, powers leagued to subvert, powers organised to destroy, based on no title, assumed on no right, might seem, in sober reason, to justify better founded alarm on the score of oppression. The modern history of the last fifty years may be thought to have shed a clear, though no cheering light on this subject. This history may at least be deemed to have shown that oppression of the people may come from the people itself, as well as from the Throne, and that of all sovereign oppressors the most relentless and tyrannical may be the sovereign people, against whose violence, therefore, occasional protection might be neither unnecessary nor unwise.

(Conclusion next week.)

From the N. Y. Herald
Great Canada Meeting—Slam Bang & Co.
once more in their Glory—Booby Brooks
in a new line of Business!

About six or seven days ago, Slam, Bang, & Co. (who have but recently recovered from the severe bruises they received at the hands of the Whigs at the late severe fight,) conceived the magnificent, though not to them original idea of getting up 'a sensation!' They had by means of their sickness, saved their grog money for some time past, and by clubbing this, they were enabled to pay the hire of the room at Vauxhall Gardens for 'one night only' as the play-bills say, after agreeing with the bar keeper that they were to have all their 'drinks' for nothing on that night.

These important preliminaries being settled, they called a meeting of all patriots and philanthropists, to be held at Vauxhall last night to see what could be done for the suffering Canadians.

In the breast of a New Yorker, it is well known, that the word 'suffering' finds ever a ready sympathy. No people are more generous and open hearted—none more philanthropic or patriotic. But they are also prudent and wise—just before generous—and feel it their duty to relieve the suffering poor of their own city, before they extend their sympathies to another country; believing with the old adage, that charity, to be effectual and admired, must begin at home.

Our gay, gallant, dashing, devil-may-care friends, Slam, Bang & Co, however count not on such matters...they are like a steam engine boiler, full of water, with a strong fire beneath it; they are eternally generating more steam than they require, for the ordinary concerns of life, and they must ever and anon, raise the safety valve, and 'blow off,' or they will burst and blow up.

The sub-treasury system had failed!—Locofocoism had failed!—the flour riot had failed!—the Assembly ticket had failed!—the charcoal monopoly had failed!—they could not make Slam a Senator, Ming a Mayor, Bang an Assembly man nor Matsell a sheriff; so they determined to do something for Canada.

Accordingly, all day Wednesday they were double diligent, like the devil's apothecary, drawing up a report of what they knew nothing about, and drafting resolutions by which they hoped to become renowned till the end of time.

In a little room behind the bar, were assembled, about 6 P. M., some half a dozen decently dressed persons, including Slam, Bang, Dr. O'Callaghan, the late ed-

itor of the 'Montreal Vindicator,' two Frenchmen who could not make themselves understood, and a gentleman who spoke low Dutch in the mother tongue.

The large room was filled uncomfortably before 7, by Bowery boys, rowdies, and regular out and out locofocos. Here and there a straggling whig might be seen muffled up in a large cloak or Boston wrapper, leaning against the wall, looking like patience upon a monument, smiling at the scene. The mighty elements of the meeting were evidently like a sea before a storm, and, to prevent an out-break, Slam, Bang, & Co. jumped on the platform and called out that Mangle Quackenboss would take the chair.

'No Mangle,' said a locofoco; 'the Canadians have been mangled enough already.'

'Silence you fool; that's our old friend Quacky!'

'Three cheers for Quacky.'

Our respectable and worthy friend, Mr. Q., then saw that if any thing was to be done, it must be done quickly, rose and said: 'Gentlemen, come to order; to order, gentlemen, if you please.'

'D—n the order,' said a locofoco, 'we didn't come here to be ordered, we came here to kick up a row for Canada.'

Mr. Q. Gentlemen, gentlemen!

'There's no gentleman here. Come to the point, Quacky.'

Mr. Q. We have come here to express our sympathy for Canada...we have before helped the Greeks, the Poles and the Texans...let us do something for the suffering Canadians. Do not do any thing inflammatory.

(Voice in the crowd... 'Why not?')

Do not compromise the neutrality of our government.

'Oh, d—n all neutrality—we didn't come here to be neutral!'

The officers were appointed, consisting of Slam, Bang, Booby Brooks, Tighe Davy, Texas Norton, and a few others.

'There's Slam,' said a loco—I thought Bennett had his body to dissect.

'There's Bang—he ain't buried yet.'

'There's Ming—he's not to die in him—the Whigs can't kill him.'

These gentlemen looked very yellow under their eyes, and blue about their noses, from the effect of the bruises they received.

The report and resolutions were read and passed uproariously.

Then there arose a great cry for Ming, and for Slam, and for Brooks!

'Slam! Slam! Slam!'

'Brooks! Brooks! Brooks!'

Bang! Bang! Bang! I went the doors.

At last Texas Norton pushed forward...at the same time a whole crowd of locofocos rushed on the stage and took possession of the seats, and filled the stage.

'Gentlemen,' said the chairman, 'the stage is very slightly built—if you crowd on it so, it will break through!'

'D—n the odds,' said a sympathiser with Canada sufferings...we shant fall so far as they do on the gallows, and besides, the more the merrier.

Norton then hemmed and coughed—buttoned up his pocket to secure the shin plasters therein from the predatory fingers of the locofocos, thrust out his neck like a turkey cock about to crow or a goose to cackle: 'gentlemen—I find myself unexpectedly called upon to speak to you.'

'No you an't...nobody called you...we want Ming.'

'I say I am most unexpectedly called upon.'

'You lie—you came on purpose to spout.'

'I don't mean to say anything contrary to the laws of my government—'

'Your government has got no laws...you belong to Texas.'

'I sympathise with any people struggling for liberty.'

'You want to swindle 'em with shin plasters! Ah!'

'I have before raised my voice in behalf of the people of Texas, and they have succeeded.'

'Why didn't you raise your arm, major?'

'That cock won't fight.'

'He wants another bloodless sword.'

'Stop his mouth with some shinplasters.'

'I say, gentlemen, Texas is free.'

'Three cheers for Texas.'

'Three cheers for Davy Crockett.'

'Oh, you fool—he's dead.'

'Vell, vot of it—he can hear us in 'other world!'

'Shut up, you fool, there is no other world.'

Here there arose a tremendous row; & we could only catch some parts of the gallant bloodless Major's speech, such as these:—sufferings—blood—thunder—throb—boom—woman—petticoat—naked—no—decency—poles—heads—tales—nobody uns

derstand—nothing about...liberty—Greeks speak a language we don't understand.

'Three cheers for Greece...we don't want to know no language.'

'I don't know who's wrong and who's right.'

'D...n the odds...let's have a row with old Johnny Bull.'

'These people must be protected from petticoat government.'

'D—u a petticoat government,' said a fellow, who was brought to the police the day before for beating his wife—we'll strip the petticoats off the young Queen.

'We won't have any women to ride over us rough shod.'

Norton.—Blood—veins...nerve—my arm—

'Why didn't you fight for Texas?'

Norton.—'If I was strong...'

'You look ugly enough...'

Norton.—'Let us give them some money to save them from starving.'

'Give 'em some shipplasters, Major.'

(Conclusion next week.)

Spain.

Without troubling our readers with all the petty and unintelligible details which make up the the Spanish news in the London and Paris papers, it is enough to say that the cause of Don Carlos seems all but hopeless. Weak as are the resources of the government, his own are weaker...his strength is utterly exhausted, and there can be no doubt that one energetic blow by the Queen's principal general could bring the strife to a conclusion.

The kingdom is in a wretched state, the finances, commerce, and agriculture being ruined by the civil war.

It is stated that the Cortes had annulled the contract with the Rothschilds, for working the quicksilver mines of Almaden.

Portugal.

Intelligence had been received from Lisbon to the 20th of November. A ministry had been formed at last, the viscount Sa da Bandeira being at its head. It was liberal and popular, and would probably have a good effect. The Cortes were discussing the constitution. The Miguelite guerillas which ravaged the Northern provinces, had been routed and dispersed.

Hanover.

The anti constitutional projects of King Ernest are likely to meet with serious opposition. The provincial estates of East Friesland have resolved not to proceed to the elections for the General Estates, according to the constitution of 1819, and have moreover resolved to refuse the payment of all taxes; it was thought their example would be generally imitated, as the best calculated to bring matters to a speedy issue.

Russia.

The Emperor of Russia has committed the disgusting atrocity of levying six hundred of the fairest young women among the Polish peasantry, and taking them by force from their families to be married to his soldiers in the military farms at Woznesensk! The women fled and resisted, but in vain; they were carried off from their families, and their male relations who aided their attempts to escape were flogged or banished to Siberia.

Greece.

The Toulonnais, in an article dated Athens, Oct. 29, mentions the arrival of 80,000 francs for the Government, forwarded from France; but with a threat, that unless the King conforms to the will of the French Government, no further remittance would be made. King Otto is described as similarly attacked by Russia, desiring that her system be adopted; while England treats his Majesty with courtesy and complaisance.

Africa.

An extract of a letter from Tunis, dated the 15th ult, says... The Bey had despatched the Secretary of his late uncle to Constantinople. Two foreign Consulates, which have become the manufactories of reports inimical to France, have lately given out that certain Powers have opened protocols on the subject of Africa, being resolved not to leave France in possession of what she gained. The Arabs of the Mahater have sent twice since the fall of Constantine to make their submission to the conquerors; Archmet, therefore, cannot have many men with him. Three or four hundred loads of merchandise have been sent off to Constantine. The B-y is very desirous of making commercial arrangements with France. The Egyptian sloop El Garb hds just come into port from Alexandria.

Copy of a letter from General Arcularius, Commissary General of the State of New York, to the Hon. Col. A. N. MacNab.

State of New York,

Niagara Falls, Jan 2d 1838.

Colonel Allan N. MacNab, commanding Her Majesty's Forces on the Niagara Frontier.

Sir,—Having just arrived in this part of the state of New York, pursuant to the commands of the Governor of this State, (a copy of which I have the honor herewith to enclose,) I would most respectfully solicit from you the suspension of an attack of the assemblage now lodged on Navy Island bordering this frontier, until I can demand the surrender of any and of all the arms, ordnance, and ordnance stores belonging to the people of this State, of which this assemblage have obtained the clandestine possession; and permission to with-

draw the same if they shall be given up. The application will be made immediately, and without any delay on my part, or on the part of those citizens to whom the communication is addressed.

I have the honor to be, Sir,
With great respect, your obedient servant,
HENRY ARCULARIUS,
Com'y-Gen. Military Stores,
State of New York.

Copy of a letter from His Excellency W. L. Marcy, Governor of the State of New York, to General J. Gould, of Rochester, Judge Hunt, of Lockport, His Honor J. Trowbridge, Mayor of Buffalo, and others.

Albany, Dec 29th, 1837.
To General J. Gould, of Rochester, Judge Hunt, of Lockport, His Honor J. Trowbridge, Mayor of Buffalo, and others.

GENTLEMEN,—Permit me to introduce to you respectively the bearer hereof, General Arcularius, the Commissary General of this State. Understanding from various quarters that some of the pieces of ordnance, & other Military property belonging to the State & situated in the western part of it, had been taken from those who had the custody of them, and carried beyond our territorial limits, I have directed the Commissary General to visit that section of the State, for the purpose of ascertaining the truth of these reports, and to take proper measures to reclaim such portion of the public property as may have been taken away, and to place it in a safe condition.

I shall be much obliged to you for any aid or information that you shall have in your power to afford him.

I have the honor to be,
With great respect, your obedient servant,
[Signed] W. L. MARCY.

Copy of reply from the Hon. A. N. MacNab to Commissary General Arcularius.

Head-Quarters, Chippewa, Jan 2, 1838.

Sir,—I have this moment had the honor to receive your communication of this day in which you solicit a suspension of an attack on the assemblage now lodged on Navy Island until you can demand the surrender of any and all the arms, ordnance and ordnance stores belonging to the people of the State of New York, of which the assemblage have obtained the clandestine possession, with permission to withdraw the same if they shall be given up, and assuring me that the above application will be made immediately and without any delay on your part, or on the part of those citizens to whom the communication is addressed.

As the above application evinces a noble desire on the part of the State of New York sincerely to co-operate with the Government of Her Britannic Majesty in maintaining the laws of nations against the atrocious attack of a band of pirates who have equally insulted the American as well as the British authorities, by plundering their property, and by openly setting their laws at defiance, I lose no time in assuring you, that having been directed cordially to co-operate with the Authorities as well as with the citizens of the U States in maintaining the treaty which happily exists between them & the British Empire, and to do every thing in my power to avoid if possible the effusion of human blood. I shall have great pleasure in suspending my attack on the pirates on Navy Island, and will cheerfully consent on the part of Her Majesty's Government that any arms or property they may have stolen from your Government or from your citizens, may be withdrawn by you from the Island, for the purpose of being immediately restored to their rightful owners.

Relying upon receiving from you the earliest possible notice of the result of your laudible exertions, and trusting that the same good feeling which has determined your Government to deprive these people of the arms of the United States, which you acknowledge they have clandestinely possessed themselves of, will induce you to prevent them from receiving from your shores any further assistance or supplies.

I have the honor to remain, Sir,
With the highest consideration,
Your obedient humble servant,
ALLAN N. MACNAB.

Col. Commanding Her Majesty's Forces on the Niagara frontier.

To Commissary General Henry Arcularius, Esq. &c &c &c

Copy of a Letter from Captain Drew, Commander Royal Navy to the Honorable A. N. MacNab, Colonel Commanding Her Majesty's Forces.

Head-quarters, Chippewa, 30th Dec 1838.

Sir,—I have the honor to inform you that in obedience to your commands to burn, sink, or destroy the Piratical Steam Vessel which had been plying between Navy Island and the American shore the whole of yesterday. I ordered a look out to be kept upon her, and at about 5 P M of yesterday, when the day had closed in, Mr. Harris of the Royal Navy, reported the vessel to me as having moved off Navy Island. I immediately directed five boats to be armed and manned with forty five volunteers, and at about eleven o'clock P M, we pushed off from the shore for Navy Island, when not finding her there as expected we went in search, and found her moored between an Island and the main shore.

I then assembled the boats off the point of the Island, and dropped quietly down upon the Steamer; we were not discovered until within twenty yards of her, when the

sentry upon the gang way hailed us and asked the countersign, which I told him we would give when we got on board; he then fired upon us, when we immediately retreated and found from twenty to thirty men on her decks, who were easily overcome, and in two minutes she was in our possession. As the current was running strong and our position close to the Falls of Niagara, I deemed it most prudent to burn the vessel, previously to setting her on fire we took the precaution to loose her from her moorings, and turn her out into the stream to prevent the possibility of the destruction of any thing like American property. In short all those on board the Steamer who did not resist were quietly put on shore, as I thought it possible there might be some American Citizens on board. Those who assailed us were of course dealt with according to the usages of war.

I cannot speak too highly of the conduct of the officers and men who accompanied me, their coolness and bravery shows what may be expected from them, when their country requires their services; where all behaved so well it would be invidious in me to particularize any one, but I may be excused for mentioning the gallant conduct of Lieutenant Shepard McCormack of the Royal Navy, who nobly seconded me, and had to encounter several of the pirates in the fore part of the vessel, by which I regret to say he has received five desperate wounds; we have also two other wounded, and I regret to add that five or six of the enemy were killed. A return of our wounded I beg to submit.

I have the honor to be, Sir,
Your most Obt Humble Ser't
ANDREW DREW.
Commander Royal Navy.

P S...I beg to add that we brought one prisoner away, a British subject, in consequence of his acknowledging that he had belonged to Duncombe's army, and was on board the Steamer to join McKenzie upon Navy Island.

ANDREW DREW.
RETURN OF THE WOUNDED.
Lieut. Shepherd McCormack, { Desperately
Royal Navy }
Captain Warren } Slightly,
John Arnold, } Severely
ANDREW DREW.

Copy of a letter from the honorable A. N. MacNab, to Col. Strachan.

Head Quarters, Chippewa, Jan. 1st, 1838.

Sir,—I have the honor to enclose to you for the information of his Excellency the Lieutenant Governor, the report of captain Drew, R N of the capture and destruction by fire of the piratical steamer Caroline, whilst engaged in the service of the Rebels at Navy Island.

The Report of that gallant officer, his Excellency will observe, is written with that modesty which always distinguishes the accounts by a brave man of his own valour; but I beg to assure his Excellency, that it was a most daring and spirited action, and for which I feel most grateful to captain Drew and the brave fellows under his command, who so nobly volunteered to perform this desperate service.

I shall take an early opportunity to forward to his Excellency the names of the party under captain Drew, that the country may know every actor in this gallant affair.

It affords me the greatest satisfaction to state, that captain McCormack, although severely wounded, is in a fair way of recovery. Captain Arnold's wounds will, I trust, soon be healed. Captain Warren (late of the 66th.) is doing duty as usual.

I have the honor to be, Sir,
Your most obt humble servant,
ALLAN N. MACNAB,
Col. Com.
To col. Strachan, Military Secretary, &c.

Toronto, January 6, 1838.

HEAD QUARTERS,
Chippewa, 3rd January, 1838.

Sir,—With reference to your letter to me of yesterday, and my reply thereto, I have the honor to inform you that I have issued the enclosed General Order to the Forces under my command, which I trust will be satisfactory to the Authorities of the United States.

Having acted upon your suggestion in abstaining from any attack upon Navy Island until you could make a demand of the Ordnance and Stores from the Pirates assembled there, I beg to be informed of the result of that application.

I have, &c.
ALLAN N. MACNAB.
Col. Com'g, her Majesty's Forces on the Niagara Frontier.

Commiss'y General Henry Arcularius, &c &c.

Head Quarters, Chippewa,

Asst. Adjutant General's Office,

3d January, 1838.

General Order.

Col. MacNab being desirous of doing every thing in his power to preserve the treaty of peace and amity which happily exists between her Britannic Majesty and the government of the United States of America, and having received the assurance of Commissary General Henry Arcularius, by command of the Governor of the State of New York; and soliciting a suspension of an attack on Navy Island until such demand and surrender could be made, directs that the Naval Brigade and Troops on the Niagara Frontier will be exceedingly careful to abstain from committing any act of aggression against the persons or properties of American citizens.

K. CAMERON, A. A. G.

State of New York.
Niagara Falls, January 3d, 1838.
Colonel MacNab, Commanding her Majesty's Forces on the Niagara Frontier.

Sir,—I have the honor to acknowledge the receipt of your despatch enclosing the General Order to the Forces under your command, and tender you my thanks for your politeness, and for the humane disposition which you have manifested towards the illegal assemblage on Navy Island.

In compliance with my orders from the Governor, I waited upon Mr. Van Rensselaer at Schlosser, at which place he came to see me and the honorable gentlemen who accompanied me, for the purpose of persuading him to a compliance with the requisition of the Governor, to surrender to me the ordnance and arms clandestinely obtained from the possession of the people of this State. I there presented him a copy of the requisition, and allowed him to peruse the original, which he did—and in reply expressed his wish to be allowed time, until two o'clock of this day to make his answer...and this afternoon requested further delay till four o'clock to furnish his answer—and to all of which arrangements I consented. But, unfortunately, it is now five o'clock, and I am not yet in receipt of the expected answer. I am therefore, with great regret, compelled to conclude that it is not the intention of Mr. Van Rensselaer to obey the command of the Governor of this State, to surrender the ordnance and arms to me in compliance with them.

Be assured, however, that it is not my intention to relax in the necessary efforts to obtain possession of the military property in question.

This is all I am at this moment able to state to you, should any thing further occur, and which it will be necessary to send you information of, of a more favorable character on this subject, I shall hasten to communicate it, and with the greatest cheerfulness, I have, &c.

(Signed) HENRY ARCULARIUS,
Commissary General Military Stores, S. N. Y.

State of New York,
Wednesday evening, 9 o'clock,
Niagara Falls, January 3d, 1838
Colonel Allan N. MacNab, commanding her Majesty's Forces on the Niagara Frontier.

Sir,—In compliance with my promise made in my letter of this evening, which I had the honor to address you, I now deem it my duty to send you the enclosed copy of a communication just received from Mr. Van Rensselaer, the commanding officer at Navy Island.

I have, &c
(Signed) HENRY ARCULARIUS,
Com. Gen. Military Stores, N. Y. S.

(Copy) Head Quarters, Navy Island,
Upper Canada, January 3d, 1838.
To General Arcularius, Commissary General, State of New York, now at Niagara Falls.

Sir,—I have laid your letter of yesterday before such members of the Provisional Government as were on the Island, at the time of landing, but as a sufficient number to form a board could not be assembled in time to give your request the grave consideration it demands, it was considered just to defer a reply until to-morrow, when I will have the honour to communicate to you the decision of the Board.

I have, &c.
REUSS. VAN RENSSSELEAR,
Commanding &c.

State of New York,
Niagara Falls, January 4th, 1838.
Colonel Allan N. MacNab, commanding her Majesty's Forces on the Niagara Frontier.

Sir,—I have the honor to enclose a copy of the Proclamation issued to our citizens by the United States Marshal, N. Garrow, Esquire, this morning, with aid to enforce the laws of our country.

I would most respectfully avail myself of this opportunity of communication, to express a humane desire to you, which is to know, whether the Canadians on Navy Island can be permitted to find their way to their respective homes in Canada unmolested, and to be enabled to say that the delusion under which they have acted will be pardoned.

Were I permitted to say something positive in this relation from the Authorities in Canada, to the misguided minds of many of my fellow citizens, both on the Island and on the Frontier, it does appear to me that I should thereby be enabled more peaceably to attain the object for which I have been sent here; namely, to recover the State Military property clandestinely abstracted from various depots.

It appears to me that the feverish scruples and agitations now existing would be softened thereby, and the object of suppressing the designs of the insidiously inclined be left without an argument for their insane practices.

With all deference and respect I submit this proposition to your most favorable and honorable construction, as it emanates from the most sincere desire on my part to attain the object of my mission in the most peaceable manner.

I have &c.
(Signed) HENRY ARCULARIUS,
Com'y. Gen. Military Stores,
S. N. Y.

UNITED STATES CONGRESS.
House of Representatives.
Monday, Jan. 8.

The following Message in writing was

received from the President of the United States :—

To the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States.

In the highly excited state of feeling on the Northern frontier, occasioned by the disturbances in Canada, it was to be apprehended that causes of complaint might arise on the line dividing the United States from her Britannic Majesty's dominions. Every precaution was therefore taken on our part, authorized by the existing laws; and as the troops of the Provinces were embodied on the Canadian side, it was hoped that no serious violation of the rights of the United States would be permitted to occur. I regret, however to inform you, that an outrage of a most aggravating character has been committed, accompanied by a hostile though temporary invasion of our territory, producing the strongest feelings of resentment on the part of our citizens in the neighbourhood, and on the whole border line; and that the excitement previously existing has been alarmingly increased. To guard against the possible recurrence of any similar act, I have thought it indispensable to call out a portion of the militia, to be posted on that frontier. The documents herewith presented to Congress, show the character of the outrage committed, the measures taken in consequence of its occurrence, and the necessity for resorting to them. It will also be seen that the subject was immediately brought to the notice of the British Minister, accredited to this country, and the proper steps taken on our part to obtain the fullest information of all the circumstances, leading to and attendant upon the transaction, preparatory to a demand for reparation. I ask such appropriations, as the circumstances in which our country is thus unexpectedly placed require.

M. VAN BUREN.
Washington, Jan. 8, 1838.

[Here follows a letter from Mr. Rogers, District Attorney for Erie County, an affidavit from Captain Appleby, of the steamer Caroline, and an affidavit of Charles F. Harding and others.]

Mr. Poinsett to Major General Scott.
Department of War,
Jan. 5, 1838.

Sir,—You will repair, without delay, to the Canada frontier of the United States, and assume the military command there.

Herewith you will receive duplicate letters to the Governors of the States of New York and Vermont, requesting them to call into the service of the United States such a militia force as you may deem necessary for the defence of that frontier of the United States.

This power has been confided to you in the full persuasion that you will use it discreetly, and extend the call only so far as circumstances may seem to require.

It is important that the troops called into the service should be, if possible, exempt from that state of excitement which the late violation of our territory has created, and you will therefore impress upon the Governors of these border States, the propriety of selecting troops from a portion of the State distant from the theatre of action.

The Executive possesses no legal authority to employ the military force, to restrain persons within our jurisdiction, and who ought to be under our control, from violating our laws, by making incursions into the territory of neighbouring and friendly nations, with hostile intent. I can give you, therefore, no instructions on that subject; but request that you will use your influence to prevent such excesses, and to preserve the character of this Government for good faith, and a proper regard for the rights of friendly powers.

The militia will be called into the service for three months, unless sooner discharged; and in your requisitions, you will designate the number of men, and take care that the officers do not exceed a due proportion.

It is deemed important that the administrative branch of the service should be conducted, wherever practicable, by officers of the regular army.

The disposition of the force, with regard to the points to be occupied, is confided to your discretion, military skill, and immediate knowledge of the country; and the amount of that force must depend upon the character and duration of the contest now going on in Canada, and the disposition manifested by the people and the public authorities of that Colony.

The President indulges a hope that outrages similar to that which lately occurred at Schlosser, will not be repeated; and that you will be able to maintain the peace of that frontier, without being called upon to use the force which has been confided to you. Very respectfully, your most obedient servant,

J. R. POINSETT.

Mr. Poinsett to Governor Marcy.

Department of War,
Jan. 5, 1838.

Sir,—The territory of the United States having been violated by a party of armed men from the Canada shore, and apprehensions being entertained, from the highly excited feelings of both parties, that similar outrages may lead to an invasion of our soil, the President has thought proper to exercise the authority vested in him by law and call out such a militia force, as may be deemed necessary to protect the frontier of the United States.

I am, in consequence, instructed by the President to request you will call into the

service of the United States, and place under the command of Brevet Major General Scott, such Militia force as he may require to be employed on the Canada frontier, herein set forth. Very respectfully, your most obedient servant.

J. R. POINSETT.

His Excellency W. L. Marcy, Governor of New York, Albany, N. Y.
[Same to his Excellency, Silas H. Genison, Governor of Vermont, Montpelier, Vermont.]

Mr Forsyth to Mr Fox.

Department of State,
Washington, Jan. 5, 1838.

Sir,—By the direction of the President of the United States, I have the honour to communicate to you a copy of the evidence furnished to this Department, of an extraordinary outrage committed from her Majesty's Province of Upper Canada, on the persons and property of the citizens of the United States, within the jurisdiction of the state of New York. The destruction of the property and assassination of the citizens of the United States on the soil of New York, at the moment when, as is well known to you, the President was anxiously endeavouring to allay the excitement, and earnestly seeking to prevent unfortunate occurrences on the frontier of Canada, has produced upon his mind the most painful emotions of surprise and regret. It will necessarily form the subject of a demand for redress upon her Majesty's Government. This communication is made to you under the expectation, that through your instrumentality, an early explanation may be obtained from the authorities of Upper Canada of all the circumstances of the transaction; and that by your advice to those authorities, such decisive precautions may be used, as will render the perpetration of similar acts hereafter impossible. Not doubting the disposition of the Government of Upper Canada to do its duty in punishing the aggressors and preventing future outrage, the President, notwithstanding, has deemed it necessary to order a sufficient force on the frontier, to repel any attempt of a like character, and to make known to that, if it should occur, he cannot be answerable for the effects of the indignation of the neighbouring people of the United States.

I take this occasion to renew to you the assurance of my distinguished consideration.

JOHN FORSYTH.

To Henry S Fox, Esq &c &c

From the Montreal Gazette.

Mr Thompson, of South Carolina, in moving that, as much of the Message as related to the appropriations asked for, should be referred to the Committee of ways and means, and the remainder to the Committee on foreign affairs, observed,

'A murder had been committed, with every feature that could possibly characterize it as an atrocious and brutal assassination by British soldiers, upon unarmed and unoffending American citizens, within American territory. They had been murdered in their sleep; and this Government would cease to be considered worthy of the sympathy of other nations, if such an act should be passed over without a prompt demand for redress. He contended that the murderers should have been at once demanded by our Government, and held amenable to our laws. He felt, as much as any man could do, how disastrous were the consequences likely to ensue from a war between this country and Great Britain.... consequences disastrous not only to the two countries but to the civilized world.'

Mr Gray, of New York, read passages from Col M'Nab's letter to the United States Attorney; and said that must have been some exasperating circumstances in the conduct of the people of the United States. Mr Fillmore was of a different opinion; and called the attention of the House to the fact, 'that, after, burning the boat and sending her over the falls, the assassins were lighted back to M'Nab's camp where he was in person, by beacons lighted there for that purpose.' Mr Fillmore then said that—

He certainly deprecated a war with Great Britain as sincerely as any other gentleman on that floor could do; and hoped as earnestly that these difficulties would be amicably adjusted between the two nations. Yet, he must say, that the letter of Mr M'Nab, instead of affording grounds for a palliation, was, in reality, a great aggravation to the outrage. It held out to us the assurance that there was nothing of the kind to be apprehended, and yet a few hours afterwards, this atrocity was perpetrated by an officer sent directly from the camp of that M'Nab.

Mr Tillinghast strongly deprecated every idea of a war with Great Britain; but the highly excited people of the northern frontier, must not be left to the sway of their own unchecked impulses on the present state of affairs.

Mr. Bronson, of New York, said, that He would remind gentlemen of the old proverb, that 'they who live in glass houses must not throw stones.' Suppose that it should turn out that some of our own people had raised upon Navy Island, the flag of revolution, 'of piracy,' as M'Nab called it, against the British Government,—and that this same steamboat *Caroline* had been engaged in carrying munitions of war, provisions, and men, to aid the forces on that island, against the Government,—perhaps there might have been something previous to the destruction of that boat to palliate its destruction.

Mr Rhett, of South Carolina, said

We had none to blame but ourselves. A rebel chief, a fugitive from his country, had crossed the frontier, and in open day, by violent and inflammatory speeches, had instigated American citizens to take up arms. This individual, a traitor, in the view of the British authorities, had been permitted openly to recruit men in the public streets of Buffalo. Was this all? No. A body of men, 99 out of 100 of whom were Americans, had gone over upon a neutral island, and established themselves in a hostile attitude, and in open defiance of the British Government and of the laws of nations. Besides there was kept up a constant communication with this insurgent body from the American shore, from which they were supplied with provisions and munitions of war; and this boat, which had been destroyed, it is said, had been engaged in an intercourse of this very character. If she was, Mr. R would not say that the representatives of the British Government had no right to seize and destroy her. At all events, it was a gallant enterprise, and if he had been in the situation of Colonel M'Nab, and had reason to believe that the boat was engaged in such a proceeding, he believed he should have done the same, and so he suspected would any other man of any intrepidity. Gentlemen ought not to forget the ground taken by General Jackson with the Spanish authorities at Pensacola, and maintained so ably by the gentleman from Massachusetts, then secretary of State. Then we held, that if the Spanish officers received refugees from the American lines, and suffered them to remain and to have protection within Spanish fortresses, we had a right to seize upon them by the strong hand. Were we not now in a similar situation? Had we not received, cherished, and encouraged refugees from Canada, and suffered them to muster men and arms within our own territory? Mr R insisted that this nation was in the wrong. Our own people, without any authority or permission from their own government, had plunged into this Canadian contest: on them rested the responsibility, and not on congress or the Administration.

After some further discussion to the same effect, the motion of Mr. Thomson was agreed to. It is evident, however, that although congress may vote the appropriations solicited by the present, it is impossible that, with such meagre information, they can come to any rational or definite conclusion on the subject of the first aggressor or the obligations of neutrality. The case is not fully before them, and it would be as unwise as it would be imprudent, to come to any final decision upon so important a question. But whether they do so or not, is a matter of perfect indifference to us. We are conscious of the rectitude of our conduct, and the justice of our cause; and are prepared at all times to defend both.

For the Missiskoui Standard.

THE FIRE SIDE—No. 58.

'The Lord reigneth; let the earth rejoice, let the multitude of isles be glad thereof.' The Lord's kingdom is an everlasting kingdom. 'It is he that sitteth upon the circle of the earth, and the inhabitants thereof are as grasshoppers;...that stretcheth out the heavens as a curtain, and spreadeth them out as a tent to dwell in.' Isa. xl; 22. He that made the world, still governs the word, by his wisdom, and power, and goodness. Every one that professes to come unto him, in prayer for help and protection, in time of trouble, must believe that he is...that he is the Governor of the world—a present help, and the 'rewarder of them that diligently seek him.' The considerations presented to our minds by portions of the divine word, such as these, are encouraging and consolatory, beyond all power of expression. No sooner did mankind become transgressors of the Divine Law, and rendered themselves, and also the earth, which was a paradise of pleasure, obnoxious to his curse, than he gave a promise of redemption. That promise, was, in due time, fulfilled. He sent his only begotten son to make an atonement for our sins, and to open the kingdom of heaven to all true believers.' As a consequence of the coming of Jesus Christ into the world to save sinner, an order of men, divinely commissioned, are spread through the world, unceasingly engaged in declaring 'glad tidings' to all the nations; 'glory to God in the highest, peace on earth; good will to men.' The believers of the 'glad tidings' are the peculiar people of God. The Jews, whom God delivered from Egyptian bondage, were his peculiar people by right of purchase, or redemption. Those who believe in Jesus Christ, are also redeemed from a worse bondage, not with silver and gold, but with the precious blood of Christ. By virtue of this purchase, they are not their own but his. They are his peculiar people, and bound to manifest and honour their high relationship, by a zeal for good works. Tit. ii; 14. So far as they honour and obey him, they are acceptable to him, and he 'rejoices over them to do them good.' 'The Lord will not cast off his people, neither will he forsake his inheritance. But judgment shall return unto

righteousness; and all the upright in heart shall follow it.' Ps. xciv; 14.

My beloved christian brethren, scattered far and near, north and south, remember, that if you are christians at all, you are members of the same household of faith—heirs of the same promised inheritance beyond the grave—bound by the same obligations to love one another, and to pray that the kingdom of heaven would come, that *his will* should be done on earth as it is done in heaven. Your duty, then, wherever your lot is cast is clear, and that is, to pray to Almighty God, 'whose power no creature is able to resist,' that it would please HIM to abate the pride, to assuage the malice and confound the devices of ungodly men who are stirring up strife for no just cause. You are God's peculiar people. He will hear your prayers. You are his peculiar care....He careth for you. 'Trust in him at all times, ye people pour out your heart before him. God is a refuge for us.' Ps. lxxii; 8. Even if we must partake of the cup of affliction, your prayers, ascending to the ears of Jehovah, will return to our own bosom, bringing consolation, and will, undoubtedly, shorten the time of tribulation. The gates of hell shall not prevail against the inheritance of the Lord. Much therefore depends upon you as a praying, peace-making people. 'The effectual fervent prayer of a righteous man availeth much'...how much more then may we have reason to infer that 'the effectual fervent prayers of many righteous men will avail much? Surely many such are to be found both south and north' who lament before the God of all the earth, the proud, heaven-daring spirit which is seen to arise out of the troubled waters of human threatening to disturb the peace of this part of the veyard of God and of the world. As lovers of peace it is our duty, to pray for the peace of the world, as well as for the peace of our own country.

O Lord & heavenly Father, who wouldst, not that any should perish, who dost not willingly afflict the children of men, who hast commanded us to pray for our enemies, even for those who despitefully use us, have mercy, we beseech thee, on those who meditate evil designs against us, whether they arise from amongst ourselves, or from a foreign nation. All the earth is thine...all men are accountable unto thee; for thou hast made them all. Give those who are devising measures for our hurt, better counsel, better minds, and imbue them with the love of truth, and justice and charity. Deliver them from the guilt of ambition, injustice, and the commencement of shedding human blood. Visit them, we pray thee, with spiritual blessings, the love of thy name and thy word; and give them to believe and feel that the wrath of men cannot work the righteousness of God, nor promote the prosperity and happiness of any country; and grant them and us grace to fear thee, O God, that we may seek first thy kingdom, and grow in charity and godliness of living; that mutual offences and hatred may be removed from our minds, so that, being in a state of peace, we may unite, each within his own sphere, to praise and magnify the name of our God. O grant that every member of thy holy Church, in his vocation, place and ministry, may have grace, to adorn the doctrine of God our Saviour, by truly serving the Prince of Peace, who came not to destroy, but to save the souls of men. But if thou, O Lord, hast determined that judgments will overtake us, we beseech thee to give us patience under sufferings, and, in thy good time, a happy deliverance. These things we humbly ask of thee, O our God, who hast hitherto preserved us, through Jesus Christ our Lord.

J. R.

MISSISKOU STANDARD.

FRELIGHTSBURG, JAN. 23, 1838.

Things have turned out so wonderfully favourable, in this and the Upper Province, that all must see cause to be grateful to a superintending Providence. It is reported in an Extra from the Montreal Herald Office, of last Friday, that a gang of pirates robbed the arsenal at Detroit—loaded a schooner with the spoils...sailed to Amherstburg, and fired the Town—that the inhabitants, having no arms, collected, however, in the night, armed with pitchforks and other weapons—attacked and captured the schooner—killed one man—took twenty prisoners—400 stand of arms—3 pieces of cannon, and a large supply of the munitions of war. It is also reported that Governor Marcy and General Scott are on the Niagara Frontier, with 1500 men and 8 pieces of artillery, in earnest, to cure the

people of the *Sympathy*...that capt. Glasgow had opened a battery on Navy Island with 285 rounds of various kinds, which were returned by 20 rounds only, by the rebels. On the night of the 13th instant 130 rounds more were fired by our batteries, but none were returned. It is probably evacuated before this time. The American authorities do not appear to favour the rebels, but on the contrary, express themselves determined against the hostile preparations of their citizens.

From the Montreal Gazette of the 18th instant we learn that a Cabinet council had resolved on the 20th November, to bring the administration of Lord Gosford to a close. With heart felt joy, says the Gazette, we have it in our power to announce that his Excellency Sir John Colborne has been appointed the successor of Lord Gosford. We cordially join the Gazette in its joy. Sir John Colborne is this day administering the Government of this Province, God save the Queen! and long life to his Excellency Sir John Colborne! A better choice could not have been made. The members of the Executive council in Quebec were summoned to repair to Montreal forthwith to be sworn in and to be present at the installing of his Excellency into his high office. Thus the government of Lord Gosford, which carried conciliation to the utmost length of extravagance; producing only rebellion and fearful disasters...and the whole farce of the Royal commission, which served to swallow up a great sum of money, and to make a great book of crude theories and jarring opinions, have been scattered to the winds in absolute disgrace. We, of Missiskoui, owe no gratitude to the commissioners—they have misrepresented us in their Report. Our conduct has shewn that they have done us injustice. The honied addresses which have been pouring in to Lord Gosford since the affair of St Eustache, and all the soft smooth answers which were given them, will make a fine budget of humbug, worthy of the bearer, to be laid before the Queen. We congratulate the country on the change. The Providence of heaven has watched over us. Though we have been tried, we have not been forsaken. Fifty cheers and one more for the venerable Sir John Colborne!

Private letters, from well informed parties in London, state that Colonel ARTHUR, late Governor of Van Diemen's Land, has been appointed Sir FRANCIS HEAD's successor, as Lieutenant Governor of Upper Canada. Letters also state, in positive terms, that Lord Gosford has been recalled from Governor of this Province. This latter information is also contained in the London Morning Herald, which, though not a Ministerial paper, is held in high estimation for general accuracy of intelligence.—*Montreal Gazette*.

Since the above was in type, we have received an official communication, from Sir Francis to the House of Assembly, which confirms the above statement.

The term for which the *St Johns and Troy Stage* commenced running, will expire, we are informed, with the present week; and it is not probable it will be continued longer, unless some inducement can be held out by the lovers of public improvement and convenience, that will, at least, cover the liabilities which it weekly incurs, however anxious the Proprietors may be to keep up this branch of a line of stages which is of so much benefit to community at large.—We shall regret to see it stop; and sincerely hope there will be an effort made to keep it running.

MR. T. A. STARKE,

Sir,—I regret to learn that a false impression has got abroad as to the treatment I met with after I was arrested in the Townships. I take it to be a duty incumbent upon me to make the following statement:—

I was exhausted and extremely ill when I arrived at Shefford. The kindness I met with from Mrs. and Mr. OSCOOD, at their Inn; I shall never forget. Mr. WOOD, & the other gentlemen of the village, were very attentive, and to my friend Doctor PARMALEE, I beg thus publicly to tender my grateful thanks. To the Rev. Mr. SELLY, Methodist missionary, at that place, I shall always entertain the highest regard; his humanity in accompanying me to Montreal, and his unwearied efforts for my ease and comfort, and the spiritual consolation which he profered I shall hold in grateful remembrance.

To you, Sir, I owe a debt of gratitude. I wish it was in my power to discharge... You neither tied nor bound me, and made every attempt to alleviate the pain of my situation, and to protect me. The first

time I saw you, was when I became your prisoner...my impression of you is, that you are a good and a humane man, and as such, with sincerity, I wish you prosperity and happiness,

And remain, &c. &c. &c.

WOLFRED NELSON.

Montreal Jail, 13th Jan. 1838.

Written and signed in my presence this 13th Jan. 1838.

R. DE ST. OURS.

Sheriff of the District of Montreal.

To the Editor of the Missiskoui Standard.

Sir,—It appears that an erroneous impression has been put in circulation by the malignant attack of a Militia Man, that appeared in the Herald of the 11th inst., that I had the vanity to make an Official Report to his Excellency Sir John Colborne, and also to have a despatch published that I had the honor to receive from his Excellency relative to the battle at Moore's Corner, which was intended by Sir John Colborne as a compliment to the Militia that were present on that occasion. I beg therefore to be allowed to state distinctly that I never made an Official Report to his Excellency, neither did I publish or cause to be published the despatch above alluded to.

I feel justified in stating further that I shall be able to satisfy the public relative to the foul machinations thrown out against my character by a Militia man.

Yours, &c.

P. H. MOORE.

The articles below were sent to the Herald for publication; but as they did not appear as was expected, I beg of you, Mr. Editor, to insert the articles in your paper, and oblige your

Humble Serv't,

P. H. MOORE.

To the Editor of the Montreal Herald.

I see a communication in your paper of the 10th inst. signed a Militiaman, but if he had styled himself a malicious man it would have been in much better keeping with his real character, which title I shall allow him hereafter. Mr. Editor, the foul and malicious misrepresentations of the malicious man, in his article referring to my conduct at the battle at Moore's corner, deserves no further notice from me at this time than merely to call for his real name and place of residence, to enable me to test him and the subject as circumstances may require hereafter.

I am, Sir, your ob't serv't.

P. H. MOORE.

We the undersigned certify that the article that appeared in the Herald of the 11th inst., and signed by a Militia Man, animadverting on the character and conduct of P. H. Moore, Esq. of Bedford, at the battle of Moore's Corner, is false and unfounded...that Mr. Moore's conduct on that occasion was spirited and deserving of much praise...that he was not seen lurking behind the rocks; but fought from an open and exposed position, particularly in descending from the hill, and in marching to the bridge with a few men that followed him for the purpose of taking it up, and thereby cutting off the retreat of the rebels.

We feel it justly due to Mr. Moore to make this public declaration and have signed

(Copy Signed)

H. N. MAY, J. P.

Sergeant PETER R. MARTIN,
JOHN HUNGERFORD,
Sergeant of Volunteers,

John Bull is thinking of his children.—Extract of a letter from T A Stayner, Esq. to Mr Manahan, of this city.

'The accounts from Halifax by yesterday's Post, are that a large body of troops, 4000 or 5000 men, with a Major General, will arrive at Halifax in the course of next month.

Letter dated 2d January, 1838.

Another letter states—that 15 sail of the line with 10,000 troops are expected on the Halifax station, before the 1st of April.—*Patriot*.

Birth,

In this village on the 15th Inst, Mrs James Pollock, of a daughter.

Notice.

ALL persons indebted on note or book account to the estate of the late Capt. J. O. NASABOTT, of Abbott's Corner, are requested to call on the subscriber and settle the same without delay; and all persons holding just claims against said estate to present the same for liquidation.

MARY ABBOTT.

Executrix.

Abbott's Corner, Jan. 21, 1838.

Strayed.

FROM the premises of the subscriber, about the 20th of December last, one BUCK and three EWES, two of the Ewes have the left ear chopped. Whoever will give information where they may be found shall be handsomely rewarded.

DANIEL STEARNS.

St Armand, January, 8 1838.

WARNING-NOTICE.

THE subscriber requests all persons indebted to him, by note or Book account, to call and settle before the 5th February next.

All demands, long time since due, will be left for collection by

Law,

if not paid before the 5th February next. As he does not like to have recourse to law for the collection of demands, he hereby gives FAIR WARNING, to prevent all hard feelings.

J. H. MUNSON.

Philipsburg, Jan. 5th, 1838.

40—3w.

TERMS.

Ten shillings currency per year, payable at the end of six months. If paid in advance 1s. 3d. will be deducted. If delayed to the close of the year 1s. 3d. will be added for every six months delay. Grain and most kinds of produce taken in payment.

To mail subscribers the postage will be charged in addition.

No paper discontinued, except at the discretion of the publishers, until arrears are paid.

RATES OF ADVERTISING.

Six lines and under, two shillings for the first insertion, and 6d. for every subsequent insertion. Above six lines and not exceeding ten, two shillings and nine pence; every subsequent insertion seven pence half penny.

Above ten lines, 3d. per line for the first insertion, and one penny for each subsequent insertion.

A liberal discount to those who advertise by the year.

Advertisements not otherwise ordered will be inserted till forbid in writing and charged accordingly.

STANDARD AGENTS,

Hollis Robinson, Stukely
Samuel Maynard, Esq., Dunham,
P. H. Moore, P. M., Bedford,
Daniel Campbell, Pigeon-hill,
Eliza Crossett, St. Armand,
Dr. H. N. May, Philipsburg,
Galloway Freligh, Bedford.
Capt. Jacob Rutter, Nelsonville, Dunham
Albert Barney, P. M. Churchville
Abner Potter, Bromo
Jacob Cook P. M., Bromo.
P. H. Knowlton, Bromo,
Samuel Wood, M. P. P., Farnham.
Whipple Wells, Farnham.
Henry Boright, Sutton.
Maj. Isaac Wilsey, Henrysburg.
Henry Wilson, Lacole.
Levi A. Coit, Pottou.
Capt. John Powell, Richford, Vermont.
Nathan Hale, Troy.
Albert Chapman, Caldwell's Manor.
Horace Wells, Henryville,
Allan Wheeler, Noyan.
Daniel D. Salla, Esq. parish of St. Thomas
E. M. Toof, Turlington, Vt.
Enos Bartlett, jun., East part of Sutton.
William Keet, parish of St. Thomas.

Persons wishing to become Subscribers to the Mississquoi Standard, will please to leave their names with any of the above Agents, to whom also, or at the office in Frelighsburg, all payments must be made.

Notice.

ALL persons having claims against the Estate of the late

A. V. V. Hogle,

of St. Armand West, are requested to present them without delay; and all those indebted, to pay the amount of their respective debts to the subscriber.

Wm. F. HOGLE, Executor.

St. Armand West,
July 31st, 1837. V3 17-3m.

New Firm

&

New Goods.

THE undersigned returns his best acknowledgments to his customers for their liberal patronage, and begs to acquaint them, that the business will be continued at his old stand, in Frelighsburg, from this date, under the firm of

OREN J. KEMP & Co.

A General Supply of choice Articles are now opening and will be sold as cheap as at any other store in the county.

OREN J. KEMP,

Frelighsburg, 12th June, 1837.

St. Johns & Troy



STAGE.

A New Line of Stages has commenced running from St. Johns, L. C. to Troy Vt. along the valleys of the Pike and Mississquoi Rivers. At Troy it joins the Boston Line which passes through Barton, Haverill, Concord, and Lowell; at Barton intersecting the Montpelier, Danville and Stanstead Lines; the former passing through Hardwick.

This Line will leave St. Johns on Sunday, Wednesday and Friday mornings after breakfast, passing through the Grand Line, Stanbridge, Frelighsburg, Richford, Sutton and Pottou, and arrive at Troy the same evening; and will leave Troy Tuesday, Thursday, & Saturday mornings at 4 o'clock & arrive at St. Johns, in summer, in time to take the afternoon Rail Road Cars to Montreal, & in winter, passengers will take the St. Johns and Montreal Stage.

The Proprietors, in addition to good Teams, & careful drivers, recommend this route to the public, as being the shortest, levellest, easiest, & most expeditious one, from Boston to Montreal passing thro' that section of country, which will be taken for the Rail Road, contemplated to connect the two Cities.

FARE—3 Dollars, each way.

J. CLARK, J. BALCH,
C. ELKINS, A. SEARS,
H. BORIGHT, H. M. CHANDLER, } Proprietors.
February, 1837.

INFORMATION Wanted of the time and place in Upper Canada where SAMUEL SMITH died some time last Summer, and of the persons holding possession of his property, who are hereby requested to communicate with the undersigned, the duly authorised Attorney of the lawful Heirs of the said Smith.

M. MORISON.

Quebec, 9th February, 1837.

Upper Canada Papers will please insert the above in their columns.

For Sale,

IN Frost Village, County of Shefford, an excellent Two Story

House,

with a STORE and out Buildings adjoining, all in good order, with a Garden and sufficient Pasturage for two Cows. There is also a Pearl Ashery attached, with a constant supply of water from a never failing brook passing through the grounds. The premises are known as formerly occupied by the late Samuel Willard, and are well worthy the attention of any person desirous of entering into business, or a country residence.

Possession given immediately, and terms of payment easy. Apply to
P. C. GILMOUR & Co.
Granby village, 3d April, 1837. 11c.

RAIL-ROAD LINE

OF

Mail Stages

FROM

STANSTEAD-PLAIN

TO

ST. JOHNS.

Messrs. CHANDLER, STEVENS, CLEMENT & TUCK, Proprietors.

FARE 3 1-2 DOLLARS, 17s 6d.

LEAVES St. Johns, Wednesday and Saturday mornings, and arrives at Stanstead Plain in the evening.

Leaves Stanstead Plain, Tuesday and Friday mornings, and arrives at St. Johns in the evening.

Passengers from Stanstead, may, if they please, breakfast in Montreal the next morning. Thus the advantages of this new line are obvious.

Notice.

THE Sale of the Lease of the Farm and Tavern Stand, belonging to the Estate and succession of the late John Church, Jr. and consort, situate at Churchville, in the Township of Dunham, stands adjourned until further notice.

J. CHAMBERLIN, Executors
S. WOOD, J. & Tutors.

Churchville, 20th Oct., 1837.

N. B. WANTED, 2,000

GOOD Cedar Rails,

to be delivered the ensuing winter on the above premises.

J. C. S. W.

V3-28uf

Land Agent and Accountant.

THE undersigned begs to intimate having also commenced the first of the above branches, and respectfully invites individuals having real estate to SELL or LET to place it in his hands.

Believing that satisfactory transfers of real estate can seldom be made without personal inspection, he proposes to act only as a medium, through whom the seller can advertise cheaply and efficiently, and the buyer be guided in his choice.

In accordance with this view he has opened

BOOKS OF REGISTRY,

in which descriptions of property for SALE or to LET in town or throughout the country will be inserted. These will be open to the inspection of Emigrants and others (gratis) every exertion being made to increase the publicity of the plan.

The Charge for registering for the first three months will be 10s. when not more than three distinct properties are included in one description; when over that D5; for succeeding quarters half these amounts. The same in every case payable in advance, and all communications to be post paid. When the parties are not known, satisfactory references as to the correctness of the descriptions will be required.

JAMES COURT.

Montreal 21st. August 1837. V2-20 2m

St Joseph Street (near the wharf.)

Notice.

THE business in the Factory of the Hon. ROBERT JONES, in the Village of Bedford, continues to be conducted by Mr.

FRENCH PAIGE;

a workman of superior abilities and experience.

The following are the prices for which cloth will be dressed, viz:—

Fulling and Colouring, (all colors except indigo blue.)

Ten pence per yard, if paid immediately; one shilling per yard, payable the ensuing Winter; one shilling and three pence per yard, if not paid till the end of the year.

Fulling, Shearing (once) and Dressing,

Five pence per yard, cash down; six pence per yard, payable the ensuing Winter; seven pence half pence per yard, payable at the end of the year.

FLANNELS, all colors,

Six pence per yard, cash down; seven pence half penny per yard, payable the ensuing Winter; nine pence per yard, payable at the end of the year.

CLOTH and most kinds of PRODUCE, received in payment.

N. B. Mr. ENOCK WAIT, is employed to take charge of all cloth intended for the above Factory, and will return the same when dressed.

Bedford, August 29th, 1837. V3 20 4w

New Goods!!

JUST received, a general assortment of New and Fashionable

GOODS

&

Staple Articles,

which will be sold as low as at any other store in this section of the country. Persons wishing to purchase will please call and examine for themselves before purchasing elsewhere.

LEVI KEMP.
Jul y 18th, 1837. 3 — 14

NEW STORE

AND

New Firm!

THE subscribers have taken the store at Cookville, St. Armand, formerly occupied by Geo. Cook, Esq., where they have just received a new assortment of Goods, consisting of

Dry Goods,

Groceries, Crockery

and Hardware,

Salt, Glass, Nails, etc. etc.

and almost every article called for in a country Store. The above goods will be sold at very reduced prices. The Public are respectfully invited to call and examine for themselves.

Ashes and most kinds of Produce received in exchange for Goods at fair prices.

A. & H. ROBERTS.

Cookville, Dec. 6, 1836.

Card.

THE Subscriber begs leave to inform the inhabitants of Philipsburg and its vicinity, that he still continues the

Tailoring

business in its various branches at his old stand, Day Street.

Having made arrangements to receive the latest Northern and Southern FASHIONS, and from the superior quality and low price of Cloths and first rate workmanship, the public will find at his stand inducements seldom to be met with; and, in returning his thanks for past favors, he hopes by unremitted attention, to secure a continuance of them.

Cutting done in the most approved style, at the shortest notice, for which nothing but Cash will be received.

N. B. WANTED, a BOY from 12 to 14 years of age, as an apprentice, for whose good behavior security will be required.

DANIEL FORD.

Philisburg, June 21, 1836. V2 11-1

PRIZE MEDALS.

THE NATURAL HISTORY SOCIETY of Montreal offers four PRIZE MEDALS for the four best ESSAYS that may be presented on any of the following subjects:—

1 On the subsidiary sources of historical knowledge.

2 On the connection between local circumstances and national character.

3 On the St. Francis or any other considerable river of the Eastern Townships, from source to mouth, its navigation, its water powers, its ichthyology, with the scenery, statistics, geology & mineralogy of banks.

4 On the mines of Canada, with a description of those now worked, and their relative productiveness.

5 On the ichthyology of the Canadas.

6 On the medical statistics of the city of Montreal.

7 On the species of the genus Pinus, indigenous to the Canadas, their habitats and habitudes, uses and mercantile value.

8 On the geology of any district of the Canadas, from original observation.

The conditions are:—

1st. The Essays shall be presented on or before the 20th of February, 1838.

2d. The Essay may be in French or English.

3. The names and residence of the Authors must be concealed; to ensure which, each Essay shall have a motto, and shall be accompanied by a sealed note superscribed with the same motto, and containing the name and residence of the author. This note shall only be opened in the case of the Essay being declared worthy of a Prize; otherwise it shall be destroyed.

4th. The successful Essay shall remain the property of the Society.

5th. The Society reserves to itself the right to withhold the Prize, should no one of the Essays on any particular subject appear deserving of it.

The Essays to be addressed to J. S. M'Cord, Esq. Corresponding Secretary of the Society.

The medals will be of Gold, Silver, or Bronze, according as the Committee who shall be appointed for the purpose, shall decide on the merits of the successful Essays.

A. HALL, M. D. Recording Secretary.

June 15, 1837.

Canadian Christian Examiner & Presbyterian Review.

Published at Niagara, U. C.

THIS Work contains Original Essays, Letters, Reviews, on Doctrinal and Practical subjects in Religion. Dissertations on Ecclesiastical Discipline and Policy—on Select Periods of the History of the Church—on education—on laws affecting public morality, &c. Sketches of the lives of eminently useful and holy men. Subordinate articles, original or selected, on the rise, progress, and character of any particular modern heresy—on schemes for promoting the Kingdom of Christ—remonstrances against prevailing sins—letters on the spread of Religion in any particular locality, &c.

Registers of the proceedings of various Ecclesiastical bodies—of the General assembly, and of Synods and Presbyteries in Scotland—of the Synod of Ulster—of Presbyteries in England—of Synods and Presbyteries in the British Colonies—and of various Religious bodies throughout the world. Reports of Missionary Societies—communications from Missionaries, under the directions of the Synod of Canadas—records of facts in Science and natural History, illustrative of Divine wisdom and goodness. Summaries of political intelligence, domestic national and foreign.

The Christian Examiner is published in the beginning of every month, each number consisting of 32 pages, stitched in colored paper, forwarded to subscribers by mail or otherwise, at 10s. per annum, payable in advance.

ARMOUR & RAMSAY, Agents.

INFORMATION WANTED OF PATT

TIERNY, a native of the county Fermanagh, Ireland, who arrived in North America in 1827. His brother Owen, who is now in Montreal, is very anxious to hear of him; when he has heard from him he was in Caledonia, U. C. Address Herald Office, Montreal.

September 21

Caution!

ALL persons are hereby cautioned against purchasing a certain Promissory Note in favor of

JAMES GILLIN,

and signed by the subscribers for the sum of about

\$73,60,

and dated at Bromo, on or about the 16th June 1836, as no other consideration has been received of him by them than the surrender of the spurious Note, which the public had, by the undersigned Helen P. Jackson, been cautioned from purchasing, as the Nos. 1, 2 & 4 of the 2d Volume of this Journal shew, and said spurious Note since it came into her possession, having been shown to Elijah Rice, to whom it purported to be payable, he hath upon oath, denied ever having received of the late Dr. GEORGE W. JACKSON, the apparent signer thereof.

HELEN P. JACKSON,
JOHN JACKSON.

Bromo, 15th July, 1837.

Book-Binding &

BLANK BOOK MANUFACTURING.

THE Subscribers respectfully offer their services to the public in the above business.

Old books re-bound, pamphlets, periodicals, news papers, &c. &c. bound to order on short notice and on reasonable terms, in a manner not to be beat in this vicinity. Blank Books of every description ruled to pattern and bound to order.

All orders sent by mail or otherwise will meet with prompt attention.

HUNTINGTON & LYON.

College Street, Burlington, Vt.

TO PRINTERS.

WHITE & W. HAGAR, respectfully inform the printers of the United States, to whom they have been individually known as established Letter Founders that they have formed a partnership in said business, and from their united skill and extensive experience, they hope to be able to give satisfaction to all who may favor them with their orders.

The introduction of machinery in the place of the tedious & uncertain process of casting type, has been a desideratum by the European foundries, was by American ingenuity, and a heavy expenditure of time and money on the part of our senior partner, first successfully accomplished. Extensive use of the machine cast letter has fully tested, and established its superiority in every particular over those cast by the old process.

The Letter Foundry will hereafter be carried on by the parties before named under the firm of White, Hagar & Co. Their specimen exhibits a complete series, from Diamond to Sixty-four lines.

White, Hagar & Co. are agents for the sale of Smith and Rist Printing presses, which they can furnish their customers at manufacturer's prices. Chases, Cases, Composing Sticks, Ink and every article in the printing business, kept for sale and furnished on short notice. Old type taken in exchange for new at 9 cents per pound.

N. B. Newspaper proprietors who will give the above three insertions, will be entitled to five dollars in such articles as they may select from our specimen.

E. WHITE & W. HAGAR.

New York, April 19, 1837.

WALDIE'S LITERARY OMNIBUS.

Novel and Important Literary Enterprise.

Novels, Tales, Biography, Voyages, Travels, Reviews, and the News of the Day.

It was one of the great objects of 'Waldie's Library,' to make good reading cheaper, and to bring literature to every man's door. That object has been accomplished; we have given to books wings, and they have flown to the uttermost parts of our vast continent, carrying society to the seclusion, occupation, the literary, information to all.

We now propose still further to reduce prices, and render it a access to a literary banquet more than twofold accessible; we gave and shall continue to give in the quarto library a volume weekly for two cents a day; we now propose to give a volume in the same period for less than four cents a week, and to add as a piquant seasoning to the dish a few columns of shorter literary matters and a summary of the news and events of the day. We know by experience and calculation that we can go still further in the matter of reduction, and we feel that there is still scope enough for us to aim at offering to an increasing literary appetite that mental food which it craves.

The Select Circulating Library, now as ever so great a favourite, will continue to make its weekly visits, and to be issued in a form for binding and preservation, and its price and form will remain the same. But we shall, in the first week of January, 1837, issue a huge sheet of the size of the largest newspapers of America, but on the very superior paper, also filled with books of the newest and most entertaining, though in their several departments of Novels, Tales, Voyages, Travels, &c., select in their character, joined with reading such as usually should fill a weekly newspaper. By this method we hope to accomplish a great good; to enlighten and enlighten the family circle, and to give to it, at an expense which shall be no consideration to any, a means of reading that in book form would be found in the pockets of the prudent, and to do in a manner that the most sceptical can no farther go. No book which appears in 'Waldie's Quarto Library' will be published in the Omnibus which will be an entirely distinct periodical.

TERMS.

WALDIE'S LITERARY OMNIBUS will be issued every Friday morning, printed on paper of a quality superior to any other weekly sheet, and of the largest size. It will contain.

1st. Books, the newest and the best that can be procured, equal every week to a London doctored volume, embracing Novels, Travels, Memoirs, &c. and only chargeable with newspaper postage.

2d. Literary Reviews, Tales, Sketches, notices of books, and information from 'the world of letters,' of every description.

3d. The news of the week concentrated to a small compass, but in sufficient amount to embrace a knowledge of the principal events political and miscellaneous of Europe and America.

The price will be two dollars to clubs of five subscribers where the paper is forwarded to one address. To clubs of two individuals, five dollars; single mail subscribers, three dollars. The discount on uncurrent money will be charged to the remitter; the low price and superior paper absolutely prohibit paying a discount.

On no condition will a copy ever be sent until the payment is received in advance.

As the arrangements for the prosecution of this great literary undertaking are all made, and the proprietor has redeemed all his pledges to a general public for many years, no fear of the non-fulfilment of the contract can be felt. The Omnibus will be regularly issued, and will contain in a year reading matter equal in amount to two volumes of Rees's Cyclopaedia, for the small sum mentioned above.

Address, post paid,

ADAM WALDIE.

46, Garretter st, Philadelphia.

Wainwright's

PREMIUM

Cooking-Stoves

A General assortment of the above highly improved COOKING-STOVES, just received and for Sale on liberal terms, by

W. W. SMITH.

A Card.

MRS. BELLAMY, on retiring from the

Commercial Hotel, begs to acknowledge her obligation to those who have so liberally patronized this Establishment, while under her charge, and trusts, that under the management of her successor, Mr. JOHN BAKER, it will continue to receive that share of public support which she feels confident his exertions will merit.

Montreal, May 13, 1837.

Commercial

HOTEL.

THE undersigned begs leave to inform his friends and the public, that he has leased the above well known Establishment, to which many improvements have been added this Spring; and no exertion will be spared on his part to maintain the well known reputation of the House.

JOHN BAKER.

Montreal, May 13, 1837. V3 6uf

Wanted,

A few Tons of

HAY

at this Office, immediately.

A New Work!

On the first of July, 1837, will be published, beautifully printed on good paper, of an extra large royal size, & neatly stitched in a colored cover, the first number of a new periodical work entitled

THE GENTLEMAN'S

MAGAZINE.

Edited by

WILLIAM E. BURTON,

To whom all original Communications will be addressed.

The announcement of a new Periodical, in the present state of affairs, may create some feeling of surprise, but having contemplated an alteration in the nature of a very popular monthly publication, 'Every Body's Album,' the proprietors deem it best to proceed in the perfected arrangements, and produce a periodical embodying the most wholesome points of the old work, but conducted with sufficient energy and talent to ensure the success of their new arrangements.

The respectable and extensive subscription list of the Album, to which this work is designed as a successor will at once place the Gentleman's Magazine in a circulation at once equal to that of any other monthly work in the United States, and guarantee the continuance of its publication, with the certainty of payment to the enterprise of the proprietors.

The contents of the Gentleman's Magazine will, in every respect be answerable to the meaning of the title. We do not pretend, in our literary pursuits, to fly as 'eagles soar, above the ken of man,' nor shall we be content with merely skimming the surface of the ground; four pages will not be filled with abstruse predilections nor shall we display the brilliancy of our critical acumen in matters 'caviare to the milton.' In short we do not mean to be profoundly learned,